TRIANA PROPOSES PAN-AMERICA PACT

Colombian Publicist Advocates Alliance to Preserve Integrity of Hemisphere.

SUGGESTS BROADENING OF MONROE DOCTRINE

Speaks on Behalf of Latin Republics at Boston Chamber of Com-

BOSTON, June 12 .- A covenant among all American nations to supplement the doctrine and preserve the integrity of the western hemisphere was proposed tonight by Senor Santiago Perez Triana, delegate from the Repubic of Colombia to the recent pan-American financial conference, at a banquet given in honor of those delegates by the Boston Chamber of Com-

"In order to secure the whole-souled support of the Monroe doctrine throughout the length and breadth of the continent," said Senor Perez, "that doctrine must be carried to the extreme ength of its logical development. The Monroe doctrine has closed effectively the continent to European conquest, but it has not prevented the exercise of onquest in both sections of the continent. I am formulating no indictment, my contention is purely analytical. It should be enacted and covenanted among all the nations of the continent that the territory of the American nations is no longer a subject for conquest, either from within or from without the hemisphere.

was obscured by the procession events during the preceding thirty years, which lingered in their memory as a warning and a menace. All the traditions, all the sanctities of life as they conceived them, had been trampled under foot in the name of that horrible Utopia called 'Liberty,' and through the agency of that dreadful monster called 'the People.' It had become imperative to prevent beyond all possibility the recurrence of such calamities: liberty must be stamped out as a "Such a deciaration, so far as the United States is concerned, has already been made by the President; it is not to be supposed that any other American republic should be less exploit. olicit. Internal inviolability is the es-sential foundation of inviolability from the outside. The proposition that vio-lence and pillage—that is to say, conquest—are iniquities in the stranger and virtues in the neighbor is unworthy to be maintained or accepted by any self-respecting peoples.

Conclusion of Trip.

Senor Perez's speech marked the cor clusion of the trip which the delegates the financial conference have been taking about the country for two They spent today in Boston. The Colombian delegate was chosen by those in charge of the trip to make

the final speech in this city.
At the close of a dinner tonight As sistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters was presented with a handsome Peters was presented with a handsome gold clock set in a leather case. The gift came from the Central and South American delegates, who have made the twenty-five-hundred-mile tour of the eastern part of the United States with Mr. Peters as the official representative of the administration. The clock bore the inscription, "Andrew J. Peters, from his Latin-American comrades."

The presentation came as a distinct Burprise to the assistant secretary Senor Triana's Speech.

Senor Triana said: "After a few days' session in Washington and an excursion through several states and cities of the Union, the pan-American financial conference comes to an end here tonight. It is not, perhaps, out of place at this juncture to recapitulate summarily the principal facts in connection with that conference and to ne inference as to its purport and significance. "The conference was convened by the

government of the United States; the invitation was readily accepted by all the nations of the continent. Other pan-American conferences have been held. Their scope was not, as in the present case, limited to specific subjects. We were convened exclusively for the improvement of financial relations. It might be thus presumed that the present conference should have been of lesser importance than its predecessors. Such, however, has not been the case. "Circumstances of history in the making both within and without the continent have contributed to give to this conference a transcendant and historic character. The conditions of international life and national life throughout the countries of America had attained a maturity propitious to

had attained a maturity propitious to fundamental transformation.

"The European war by suddenly up-setting or totally destroying the long established harmonies of industrial

and economic intercourse, had created an imperative necessity for readjust-ments that should not only replace the former adaptations, but that should supply new forms and new methods supply new forms and new method: free from the recurrence of the pres nt calamities.
"In Latin America with one solitary

"In Latin America with one solitary exception—the nations had already attained their majority, meaning thereby that condition of stability, indispensable for any permanent and fruitful participation in international affairs. On the other hand, the United States had reached a point where they could extend their activities, both economic and industrial, beyond their own borders. Had the period of unsettledness still prevailed in Latin America, partially or wholly, or had the United States been still retained within their own borders by their own requirements, no amount of good intentions would have sufficed to establish any practical and fruitful co-optration.

consequential fosterings of rebellion tained their majority, meaning thereby that condition of stability, indispensable for any permanent and fruitful participation in international affairs. On the other hand, the United States had reached a point where they could extend their activities, both economic and industrial, beyond their own borders. Had the period of unsettledness still prevailed in Latin America, partially or wholly, or had the United States been still retained within their own borders by their own requirements, no amount of good intentions would have sufficed to establish any practical and fruitful co-optration.

Difference in Countries.

The two essential features in the two sections may be respectively summed up as follows: The United States have a surplus of capital and a surplus of production, and what is more, an equipment for the indefinite increase of that production, the Latin section of the continent, taken as a whole, possesses incalculable sources of natural wealth as yet untouched it is sparsely populated, it is essentially non-manufacturing, and requires capital and immigration for its development. This condition of affairs was revealed with a definiteness that has the character of a peremptory demand by the present European conflict.

The Monroe doctrine, that is to say, the principle of the inviolability of the continent by conquerors from the continent by conquerors for the present European of the conflict. possesses incaiculable sources of nat-ural wealth as yet untouched it is sparsely populated, it is essentially non-manufacturing, and requires cap-field and immigration for its develop-ment. This condition of affairs was revealed with a definiteness that has the character of a peremptory demand by the present European conflict.

"The meeting of this conference excit-

that has a demand the principle of the inviolability of the continent by conquerors from the outside, must be rendered unassailable by the joint efforts of all the nations of the continent. The shoulders of the giant are broad, the gaint is powerful, yet, in the maintenance of endeavors the higher written of life supreme of life supreme autions of "The meeting of this conference excu-lively for peaceful purposes in direct and glaring contrast with the frenzy of war that dominates the consciences of men in all the great nations of the old orid is in liself an event of the high-ist historic significance. The written w and the normal evolution of life ithin the law are still supreme irroughout the independent nations of merica. This result has not been ar-wed at by a lucky or fortuitous com-mation of circumstances. It is the regendered. the two continents, Europe and America, does not lie in the nature of things; it resides in the conventions and vested interests of men. America tion of circumstances. It is the re-of the foresight of the framers of the national institutions of this country Theirs was a foresight allied to wis-dom: theirs was an indomnitable deci-

present instance do have, importance beyond compare. They may mean the opening and peopling of great regions desert until then; the redemption of a weak nation and of its transformation into a prosperous and commanding community. Such happy consummations have been witnessed time and again. Ours, however, is a loftier endeavor; our efforts tend fundamentally to strengthen throughout the continent the structure of liberty which was erected by our ancestors. Any omission of ours at any hour of history to do what the hour requires for the maintenance of that structure would be an unpardonable sin; any concession to oppression or to tyranny in exchange for material advantage, for commercial or political power or for economic present instance do have, importance

sidered by the United States as dan-gerous to their peace and their safety "The period of time when tnose ut-terances were made coincided with the full that followed the French revolu-

full that followed the French revolu-tion and the Napoleonic wars. The vic-torious dynasts of Europe sat uneasy on their thrones; their vision of life

was obscured by the procession events

bility the recurrence of such calamities; liberty must be stamped out as a poisonous plant and the people must be kept in deep subjection beyond all mad dreams of revolt. Thus, the monarchs entered into their compact. In the pages of history the Monroe declaration stands as a reply to the royal covenant. And if those same pages of history are followed to the present day no deep scrutiny will be required

day no deep scrutiny will be required to verify the evolution of the two sys-

tems embodied in the two documents

Closed the Continent.

"The Monroe declaration closed the

ontinent of America to the system of

Europe, and consecrated the American

ontinent to the system of democracy

n Europe the system of balance of powe

obtained throughout the whole of the

nineteenth century and up to the present moment; the present European catas-trophe marks the inevitable result of a system based on inequality and privilege.

"The United States have been true to their word; the continent of America has been maintained free from European con-quest. President Monroe's utterance is

quest. President Monroe's utterance is not an international treaty, nor does it pretend to protect the weak and the defenseless; it is based solely and exclusively on the welfare and convenience of the United States. As that welfare is identified with liberty and justice sought through democracy, all elements of selfishness disappear and the element of greatness enters into the declaration. Therein lies the fundamental essential quality of excellence and goodness of the doctrine. The oak spreads its branches

loctrine. The oak spreads its branches n obedience to the law of its nature; yet

was in Webster's day.

Saved the Americas.

tory on the eastern hemisphere. Those

military and predatory activities of Eu-

rope have served a multitude of pur

poses; they have justified in a measure

they have procured an outlay for en

terprise and capital, even at the point

of the bayonet; they have constituted a

sort of safety valve for the growing

pressure of the armaments and their

consequential fosterings of rebellion

Had it been possible to continue the

the principle of the inviolational by conquerors for

"The apparent antagonism between

the military and naval establishments;

support of the Monroe doctrine throughout the breadth and length of the continent, that doctrine must be carried to the extreme length of its for material advantage, for commercial or political power or for economic domination would be high treason to the consecrated ideals of patriotism. In this wise the improvement of financial relationships—the link which we have to forge at the present hour—expands into a living reality identified with the past, the present and the future of our continent. "November 22, 1822, the allied monarchs of Europe signed a secret treaty at Verona, whereby they pledged themselves to do everything in their power

the continent, that doctrine must be carried to the extreme length of its logical development. The Monroe doctrine has closed effectively the continent to European conquest, but it has not prevented the exercise of conquest in both sections of the continent. I am formulating no indictment; my contention is surely analytical. It should be enacted and covenanted among all the nations of the continent that the territory of the American nations is no longer a subject for conquest either from within or from without the hemisphere.

"Such a declaration, as far as the United States are concerned, has already been made by the President of the United States; it is not to be supposed that any other American republic should be less explicit. Internal inviolability is the essential foundation of inviblability from the outside. The proposition that violence and pillage—that is to say, conquest—are iniquities in the stranger and virtues in the neighbor is unworthy to be maintained or accepted by self-respecting peoples. "This continent stands pledged to the proposition that justice is not a question of quantity, but of essence; that crime cannot become virtue because it is exercised collectively, and that there is no human power that can give to iniquity selves to do everything in their power for the suppression of representative for the suppression of representative government wherever it existed and for the prevention of the spread of representative institutions wherever they did not exist. December 2, 1823, President Monroe made a declaration which has come to be one of the most portentous and preznant facts in the history of the world; it is therein maintained that the American continents. cised collectively, and that there is no human power that can give to iniquity the character of patriotism. tained that the American continents, by the free and independent condition by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are thenceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers; that the political system of the allied powers of Europe is essentially different from that of America; that any attempt on the part of the powers of Europe to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be considered by the United States as dan-

the continent of America and for welfare of humanity.

Should Be Extended. "In order to secure the whole-solid

the character of patriotism.

"Looking backward to the history of this land and to the written precepts of its collective efforts, and to the achievements realized, we of the southern half believe in our hearts that such are your guiding principles. We do not call you perfect, and no man and no nation has ever been perfect. But we believe in your sincerity of purpose, as you must believe in ours, and so we may go hand in hand toward the rising sun.

Trod Hallowed Ground. "Were you to demand flattery as your

lue, my lips would be dumb to utterance and my heart closed to admira-We depart now taking a message of gladness to our peoples. We have trod on hallowed ground, where the act trod on hallowed ground, where the act of independence was signed, and where the will of the people crystallized into law; we have stood beside the tomb of Washington, and we have crossed the silent plains where the spirit of Lincoln hovers as a memory of immortal fragrance, and now we stand on the soil twice consecrated to liberty, where men first fought and suffered and died for the liberty of the land, and later for the liberty of the land, and later for the liberty of the slave. We have for the liberty of the slave. We have seen your boundless fields rich in the promise of the coming harvest. We have seen your cities eager and magnificent, your heaving workshops, and we have felt the conquering throb of life in field and city, wherever we turn; we have seen the prosperous multitudes, the happy homes, and the busy marts: we have seen the wandering seas in their pilgrimage and the inland oceans enclustered, and we have been ceans enclustered, and we have been old that all that prodigy is but ringe of your imperial purple; that beyond in all directions the miracle exbeyond in all directions the miracle ex-tends immeasurable and resplendent.
"And we know that such achieve-ments could only have been accom-plished under the protecting wing of liberty, and that your essential treas-ure, more precious by far than your wealth and your progress, lies in the principles of liberty, and the equality of your institutions, and your loyalty to them. Were your loyalty to cease, to them. Were your loyalty to cease, your greatness would vanish like a dream, and thus we bid you farewell. There is a perennial dawn on the horizon, for the task of men on the normal, for the task of men is endless, and every noble American is a rising sun. Ours means the union of America for the liberty of man."

President Sends Greeting.

Word from President Wilson was rought to the assembly by Andrew J. Peters, assistant secretary of the Treasury, who said:

"In behalf of the President of the United States, I wish to thank the in obedience to the law of its nature; yet it gives shelter to the birds of the air and shade to the wanderer from the heat of the noonday sun.

"In preventing the introduction of the European system amongst their neighbors, the United States primarily protected themselves. In 1826 Daniel Webster, speaking in the House of Representatives, stated that the concern of the government of the United States in cases of landing of foreign troops on the American continent would become the American continent would become ident may count on the unbounded loy-ntensified in direct ratio to the prox-mity of the invaded land to the terri-a time as this, the patriotic citizens of

imity of the invaded land to the territory of the United States; that an invasion in the Gulf of Mexico would necessitate prompt and energetic measures, whilst the disembarkment of an alien force in the then remote regions of the River Plate might only call for diplomatic protest. Matters, however, have changed since then; the River Plate region is nearer the United States today than the Gulf of Mexico was in Webster's day. but which must be solved by

of heart and intelligence.

The delegates will see more of the sights of Boston tomorrow, leaving late in the day for New York, where ly and systematically the encampment "The Monroe doctrine has saved the sights of Boston late in the day for sovereignty of the American nations the party disbands.

from European conquest. In the last forty years European powers have con-quered every available inch of terri-FRANCE HONORS FLIER WHO DESTROYED AIRSHIP

Bestows Cross of Legion of Honor Upon Daring British Officer, Lieut. Warneford.

PARIS, June 12.-The following official note was issued today in connec-tion with the bestowal of the Cross of Legion of Honor on the British aviator leut. R. A. J. Warneford, who recenty destroyed a Zeppelin dirigible. "The minister of war today sent the ross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor to Lieut, Aviator Warneford of

who recently flying over Belgium at a great height encountered a Zeppelin armed with machine guns. He dearmed with machine guns. He de-seemed to within sixty meters of the balloon and caused it to explode by bombs. Lieut. Warneford's aeropiane was turned completely over, and the officer was obliged to make a landing. One of his reservoirs was perforated; he transferred the essence to the sec-ond and resumed his flight under the ond and resumed his flight under the enemy's fire. In the interval he had remained on the ground thirty-five

POSTAL EMPLOYES MUST KEEP BUILDING SPOTLESS

Postmaster Does Not Mince Words in Issuing List of "Don'ts."

The new Washington city post office s to be kept spick and span, if Postnaster Praeger has his way. And employes who transgress the rules laid lown for keeping the building and its approaches in spotless condition may find themselves without jobs, according to a special notice issued yesterday by

RUSS DESTROYER IS REPORTED SUNK

Turk Cruiser Midullu, Formerly Breslau, Fired in Duel, Is Claim.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12, via Lor lon, 4:58 p.m.—Official announcement was made today that a Russian torped sea, Friday night, by the Turkish cruiser Midullu, formerly the German cruiser Breslau. The Midullu returned safely to port.

Turk Cruiser Damaged.

PETROGRAD via London, June 13. :52 a.m.—The Turkish cruiser Midullu formerly the German cruiser Breslau was damaged, just how severely is not known, in an artillery duel with a Russian torpedo boat destroyer near the Bosphorus Friday night, according to a Russian official statement. It is stated that the cruiser was struck by several shots, that an explosion was heard aboard and that fire was seen at her bow. The text of the statement follows:

"Near the Bosporus on the night of June 10-11 two Russian destroyers encountered the Breslau, whose searchlight lit up our turbine destroyer, which immediately attacked the enemy. The sharpest of artillery duels ensued. Several shots struck the cruiser, an explosion was heard aboard it and she xplosion was heard aboard it and she was afire at the bow. Owing to the darkness it was impossible to ascer-tain for a certainty the extent of the damage inflicted on the enemy. "An officer and six men were wound ed aboard the destroyer which at tacked the Breslau."

SEEKS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR G. A. R. VETERANS

Committee Wants List of Boarding and Lodging Houses for Re-

street. Less than 100 places have been booked so far, and the numbers desiring boarding houses far exceed the supply of such places so far listed.

Chairman William F. Gude of the executive committee has called a meetexecutive committee has called a meeting of that body for Tuesday noon. A large budget will be laid before the committee, including the estimates of he chairmen of the various subcom mittees of the expenses to be incurred n their various fields of activity. Various designs for the encampment badges will be submitted by the com-mittee in charge of this department, and the entertainment program and other pressing matters will be con-

\$1,766 to Advertise.

ly and systematically the encampment throughout the country for the next four months, has been submitted to four months, has been submitted to Chairman William F. Gude of the citizens' committee. It is believed that with the expenditure of this sum nearly every person who reads newspapers in the United States will hear of the encampment and the grand review. The publicity committee, which has donated its services for the publicity campaign, includes Frank B. Lord, president of the National Press Club, chairman; Winfield Jones, secretary of chairman; Winfield Jones, secretary of the National Defense League: E. S. Rochester, managing editor Washington Post; John B. Smallwood, city editor Washington Star; M. H. McIntyre, city editor Washington Times; Joseph P. Annin, city editor Washington Herald; Thomas R. Shipp, publicity director republican congressional campaign committee, and James D. Preston, superintendent of the Senate press gallery. Chairman Lord is absent on a trip to Hawali, but is expected to return to Washington soon. hairman; Winfield Jones, secretary of he National Defense League: E. S.

RELATED TO SIR ISAAC.

Assistant Secretary Newton of the Treasury Unearths Family Tree.

Byron R. Newton, assistant secretary of the Treasury, who returned to Washington yesterday after a ten-day absence, brought back the information a brother of the progenitor of the Gen. Villa makes the statement in his American Newtons, Robert Newton. own name, believing he can affirm it "in Robert was lost sight of, according to the name of all factions whose political the journal kept by the eminent mathe- tendencies are represented by the con-

DOCTORS AND NURSES TO SAIL.

Chicago Contingent Leaves Tuesday for British Army Service.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The largest delegation of American doctors and

CARRANZA REPLY IS NOW IN HANDS OF THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from First Page.)

to combat, lacking the ordinary means offered when diplomatic relations exist between different countries.

"If, as we hope and wish," Gen. Carranza's proclamation continues, "for the benefit of the Mexican people and of the foreign residents in the country, the governments of other nations recognize the constitutionalist government, they will lend by this act of justice an effective moral support which will not only strengthen the friendly relations which Mexico has always cultivated with these nations, and enable them to discuss their comalways cultivated with these nations, and enable them to discuss their common affairs, thus reconciling their mutual interests, but also will more rapidly consolidate peace and establish the constructive constitutionalist government thus sustained in its reforms and in the program of the revolution whose object is the greatest lution whose object is the greatest good for the greatest number."

Futility of Opposition.

Gen. Carranza then asserts that h thinks it his duty to call to the attention of the faction persisting in resistance of the constitutionalist govern ment of the fullilty of its attitude, and inform the nation of "the political course which the constitutionalist government will observe in the execution of the progress of social reform contained in the decrees of December 12, 1914."

contained in the decrees of December 12, 1914."

This course is set forth as follows: "First. The constitutionalist government will grant the foreigners resident in Mexico the guarantees to which they are entitled, according to our laws, and will amply protect their lives, and guarantee their liberty and the enjoyment of their legal property rights, granting them indemnity for damages which the revolution may have caused them in so far as such indemnitles may be just. These will be liquidated by a procedure which will be instituted in due time. The government will likewise assume the responsibility of such financial obligations as may be considered legitimate.

To Re-Establish Peace.

To Re-Establish Peace.

"Second. The first care of the con stitutionalist government will be to re-establish peace under a regime of aw and order so that all inhabitants union Visitors.

A. L. Sinclair, chairman of the accommodations committee for the national encampment of the G. A. R., announced last night that that body is extremely desirous to have more keepers of boarding and lodging houses register their accommodations at the encampment headquarters, 1202 F street Less than 100 places have head.

the dictates of his own conscience, without disturbing the public order, will be
strictly observed. Consequently no one
will suffer in his person, liberty or proprerty on account of his religious beliefs.
The church buildings will continue to be
the property of the nation, according to
existing laws, and the constitutionalist
government will grant anew for worship
these structures that may be needed.
"Fourth. In the settlements of the
agrarian problems there will be no
toonfiscation. This problem will be resolved by the equitable distribution of
land, which the government still posother pressing matters will be considered.

Nonogenarian Coming.

One of the most interesting G. A. R. committee letters thus far received is from a veteran of ninety-two years, who writes that for the past year has been chaplain of a soldiers' home, as well as presiding over a church in the vicinity in which helives. He wants a certain type of accommodations as a certain type of accommodations while visiting Washington during the encampment, and is willing to predict that there will be no one of his age to enjoy the reunion more than he will.

Winfield Jones, acting chairman of the committee on publicity, announced yesterday that headquarters for that organization will be opened early this week in the District National Bank building. A large suite of offices on the sidered will take the suite of the building have been donated for the use of the committee.

St. 788 to Advertise.

Solved by the equitable distribution of these tracts of which the government still posesses, by the restoration of these tracts of which communities of individuals have been illegally dispossessed by the purchase and exproprlation of large tracts whenever necessary, and by other committee of acquisition authorized by the laws of the country. The constitution of Mexico prohibits special privileges, therefore, all kinds of property who we whose the owners and whether of a proportional pays age to a proportional pays age to enjoy the reunion more than he will.

Winfield Jones, acting chairman of the country and will be respected.

Sixth The peace and security of a nation depends upon the intelligence of its citizens. Therefore, the government adverse and the committee of the country and will be openeded and tanks because the owners have sought to discredit land, which the government still por

public education, extending it to all parts of the country, and will utilize for this purpose all co-operation con-

ducted in good faith, permitting the establishment of private schools in conformity with our laws."

Would Convoke Elections. The declaration further asserts that the proposed government would carry out provisions of the decree of December, 1914, stipulating that upon tr the umph of the revolution the first chief congress, to which would be reported an account of the revolution and its reformers for ratification and ame ment, and which would call an elec-

ion for president.
The constitutionalist agency reported The constitutionalist agency reported last night that the Carranza army advancing on Mexico City was within sixty miles of the capital. Gen. Gonzales, in command, had issued a proclamation urging merchants to restrict profits on necessities, giving assurances that no new taxes would be levied guaranteeing protection of all neried, guaranteeing protection of all per-sons, native or foreign, and that no supplies would be taken for the army without payment. It asked co-opera tion of all classes in re-establishing

Reply of Gen. Villa to President Wilson

EL PASO, Tex., June 12 .- The Villa reply to President Wilson's note is with him that Sir Isaac Newton was friendly in its terms. It explains that Special Train to Carry Washingto-

Accuses Gen. Carranza

Mr. Newton visited the old homestead of the Newtons at Friendship, Allegany county, N. Y. But it was at Newark, Ohio, that he mee a man of his own name, an octogenarian, who gave the information regarding the family tree prepared by Sir Isaac Newton.

Mr. Newton discovered that the names of two of his uncles were the same as those of two brothers of Sir Isaac Newton.

Wr. Newton discovered that the names of two of his uncles were the same as those of two brothers of Sir Isaac Newton.

Wr. Newton discovered that the names of two of his uncles were the same as those of two brothers of Sir Isaac Newton. Villa characterizes as "disgraceful"

the division among constitutionalist leaders after the triumph against Victoriano Huerta, which he attributes in part to "personal ambitions of some persons," but declares that certain principles were involved for which "we are still fighting."

congress elected by the people." Villa declares he denied the authority of Carranza because that chief prevented the fulfillment of the revolutionary program, "the restoration of our supreme law."

Quotes Duval West. Villa asserts that foreigners are pro ected in territory under his control quoting from the report of Duval Wes

Villa maintains that in the midst of an active military campaign his civil an active military campaign his civil government has developed instruction of the poor, reorganized courts of justice, reformed mining laws, enacted laws for the minting of money, drafted a measure for agrarian laws and laws for the exploitation of natural resources and restored railroad service. While war has brought suffering to the people, Villa says conditions in his territory have been exaggerated, denies that famine menaces the nation or that outside aid is necessary to prevent starvation. ent starvation

o attest this fact.

When He Assumed Authority.

The note points out that Villa, when e assumed civil authority in the north proposed to receive in a brotherly manner all who had gone astray by error authorized the return of all Mexicans excepting alone the authors of the revolts of Felix Diaz and of the crimes of ebruary, 1913," and says: "It is not nen the commendable policy of Presi-ent Wilson that suggests to us for the

then the commendable policy of President Wilson that suggests to us for the first time the desirability of unifying ourselves. Neither is it our belief that our willingness to bend ourselves to foreign influence would lend strength to our cause by gaining the sympathy of a more powerful nation. fight to further their own ambitions or power, neither do we desire to obtain it by any means save by the free votes of the Mexican people. But as the Carranza faction, prior to the suggestion by a foreign power, had indicated a desire to appeal to the electorate of the country for a restoration of the legal regime of our constitution we are disposed to invite a new union of all Mexicans and are thus united to work together to insure the triumph of revolutionary principles, especially the agrarian problem and the extension of instruction among the poorer classes."

The note is signed by Francisco Villa and attested by Miguel Diaz Lombardo, minister of foreign affairs.

Yaqui Indians Burn Town; Surround Party on Farm

ON BOARD U. S. S. COLORADO, OFF SAN DIEGO, BY RADIO TO SAN DIE-GO, CAL., June 12.-Yaqui Indians, continuing their independent warfare, it was reported today, burned the sma own of Yaquis, Sonora, and tightened their besieging ring around a farm where six civilians and fifteen soldiers were holding them off.

Carranza officials, it was reported to-day, made full reparation to the Brit-ish consul at Collma, state of Collma, for property losses there.

A. J. Ochener, an American, who was molested, has been promised protection, along with all foreigners, by the mili-tary commandant at Collma.

LAREDO. Tex., June 12.-It was re thentic sources that Carranza authori-ties at Nuevo Laredo, opposite here, had seized about \$36,000 of Villa money, beseized about \$36,000 of Villa money, belonging to the Pierce Oil Corporation,
an American concern.
EL PASO, Tex., June 12.—United
States representatives here and in Juarez
were awaiting word from Chihuahua today relative to the arrival of George Marx
and Samuel Finklestein, American citizens, who left Juarez Thursday night in
custody of Villa officials.

Marx and Finklestein were convicted
in Juarez of passing counterfeit currency in Juarez of passing counterfeit currency and sentenced to be shot, the sentence being subject to review by a higher court at Chihuahua.

AGUILAR THREAT REPORTED.

gate the latest reports.

British advices stated that Gen.
Aguilar had proclaimed his intention of firing all wells and tanks because of firing all wells and tanks because the owners have sought to discredit the Carranza government abroad. There are American as well as British owned properties in the region, but the State Department has not received word of the Aguilar threat from its own repre-

sentatives. MEXICAN REFUGEES IN NEED.

Contributions for the relief of the starving and plague-suffer-ing people of Mexico, in response to an appeal to the American people issued by President Wilson as head of the American Red Cross, will be received by The Star and acknowledged as soon as they are turned over to the Red Cross headquarters Recent contributors to this fund are Miss Laura F. Shipe, Ballston

sked to provide for the care of several hundred penniless persons among the Mexican refugees aboard the army transport Buford, bound for Galvestor the Buford sailed from Cruz Friday night she carried 263 by a committee appointed by the comgees. 148 of whom were Americans, picked up more than 150 others at pam yesterday.

missioner of internal revenue by direction of the Secretary.

Va., and William Kennedy, \$5

B. & O. RAILROAD MEN TO GATHER AT REUNION

nians to Harpers Ferry July 29.

Baltimore and Ohio railroad will leave this city, July 29, on the first special train to the thirty-fourth annual reunion given in their interest, by the railroad. The reunion will be held at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and the employes will be accompanied by their families. The special will leave Washington about 8:30 o'clock in the morn. ington about 8:30 o'clock in the morning. It is expected by the committee arranging the reunion that 6,000 railroad men, their families and friends

part to "personal ambitions of some persons," but declares that certain principles were involved for which "we are still fighting."

Accuses Carranza.

The Villa note charges that "false ideas, for mercenary purposes, diffused by those who sought to retain power indefinitely without laws, reduced us to the most outrageous anarchy in the capital;" that it was "the lack of a sense of responsibility by Senor Carranza that brought us to strained re
Toad men, their families and friends will be in attendance.

J. W. Gardiner, chairman, and R. Cummins, vice-chairman of the celebration, have been assured that Miss Jennie Smith, the national evangelist of the railroad men, will be at the retunion, as has been her custom each year. Miss Smith is known personally by Baltimore and Ohio employes, from one end of the system to the other, and many of the railroad families look forward to the reunion as an opportunity to renew their friendship with her.

Veteran railroad men, while in attendance.

J. W. Gardiner, chairman, and R. Cummins, vice-chairman of the celebration, have been assured that Miss Jennie Smith, the national evangelist of the railroad men, will be at the redunion, as has been her custom each year. Miss Smith is known personally by Baltimore and Ohio employes, from one end of the system to the other, and many of the railroad families look forward to the reunion as an opportunity to renew their friendship.

High School Graduates Hold Class Night Exercises.

FUNERAL OF POLICEMAN

Progress in City "Clean Up"-Children's Day Exercises in the Churches Today.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 12.-Mem

ers of the graduating class of the

Alexandria High School tonight held

lass night exercises in Lee Camp Hall,

A special program was given by th

seniors. Addresses were made by sev eral members of the faculty of the high school. Members of the junior class

were guests of honor.

Policeman Ferguson's Funeral. Funeral services for Policeman W iam A. Ferguson, who shot himself this morning at his home, will be held late home, 219 South Pitt street, conducted by Rev. Edgar Carpenter, rector of Grace P. E. Church. Members of Potomac Lodge of Odd Fellows and Osceola Tribe of Red Men, of which organizations he was a member, will attend the funeral, as will also members of the police force.

Members of Potomac Lodge of Odd Fellows will hold a meeting at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to arrange to attomorrow afternoon to a total to a t

tomorrow afternoon to arrange to at tend the funeral. Fraternity Matters.

Alva Aerie, No. 871, Fraternal Orde of Eagles, has completed plans for an excursion to Marshall Hall July 22. A feature will be a game between team and a number of athletic events. The base ball team of the local aerie has completed plans for a trip to Char lottesville and Harrisonburg July 3, and 5, when it will play one game in that the charlottesville and two games in Har-

Representatives of the commanderies Representatives of the commanderles that will participate in the joint outing and field day of Old Dominion Commandery, Knights Templar, this city, will come here tomorrow for the purpose of perfecting plans for the affair, which will be held June 28. Other commanderles to attend are those of Fairfax, Fredericksburg and Piedmont.

Clean-Up Program.

"Clean-up days" in the first ward were completed today. Work will be done Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the fourth ward. Three days will then be taken for work in the second ward, and an equal number for work in the third ward. This work is being done through the efforts of the Civic Improvement League. Children's day exercises will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning by the Sunday school of Trinity M. E. Church.

The home and cradle roll department of the First Baptist Church will of the First Baptist Church will hold exercises tomorrow. There will be special exercises at 3 o'clock and the regular Children's day exercises will take place at 8 o'clock at night.

A large delegation of children from Alexandria will attend the children's excursion to Glen Echo Thursday under the auspices of Washington Lodge of Elks

ture."

General Mention.

Arrangements are being made for the opening of the children's playgrounds at Washington School building July 1.

The monthly meeting of the board of police commissioners will be held Wednesday night, at which time a number of matters of importance will be up for consideration.

Miss Bessie Arthur Marks of this city was among the graduates at the Washington College of Music Friday afternoon.

St. Mary's Academy will hold fete day exercises at 5:30 o'clock Monday afternow:

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"From the wording of the note, as it is now published, one sees that the announcements sent out broadcast by the enemy that the note would be an ultimatum—nothing else was to be expected—were wholly baseless. The form is friendly and it contains no asperity, as had been announced. The new note is really a roundabout expression by President Wilson of his original standpoint, and it will be a matter of further negotiations, during which the German arguments will be repeated and their justification proved. "It would be premature to go into details, especially of a technical nature, now: it is enough to be satisfied. St. Mary's Academy will hold fete day exercises at 5:30 o'clock Monday after-

UNFOUNDED CHARGES

noon on its campus.

Employes of Corporation Tax Division, Internal Revenue Bureau.

Incur Reprimand.

The charges of D. M. Alexander, as-sistant chief, and C. J. Milliron, clerk, in the corporation tax division of the internal revenue bureau against the administration of that division have not been sustained, according to a statement made public by the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday. Alexander and Milliron have been reprimanded and transferred to the field service, it

is stated. "Charges preferred by D. H. Alex ander, assistant chief, and C. J. Mill iron, a clerk in the corporation tax diision of the bureau of internal revenue," says the statement issued by the Secretary, "against the administration Vera of that division have been investigated

Charges Not Sustained.

"The committee was composed of S H. Boyd, chief of the income tax division; George W. English, attorney for the income tax division, and D. J. Gantt, former chief clerk of the in ternal revenue bureau. The charges, which related to the efficiency and competency of the conduct of the cor-poration by division, were not sus-tained by the investigation, which was thorough and painstaking. "The Secretary is always glad to re-ceive from officials and employes of the department suggestions for the investor. Many Washington employes of the department suggestions for the improve Baltimore and Ohio railroad will leave ment of the service and accurate info

Transferred to Field Service.

"Messrs. Alexander and Milliron did not sustain the charges they preferred, and, as a matter of discipline and pun ishment, they have been under suspension, without pay, since January 29, 1915. Both have been reprimanded, and they have been transferred to the internal revenue field service."

WILL GO TO COLONIAL BEACH. Y. M. H. A. and Y. W. H. A. to

Hold Joint Excursion Sunday. A joint excursion to Colonial Beach under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Young Women's Hebrew Association is to be held next Sunday. A base ball game is to be played between teams representing the Y. M. H. A. and the Alpine Athletic Club while at the beach.

The arrangements committee is as follows: Edward Rosenblum, chairman; Michael Harris, David Gold and Misses E. Rosenfeld, B. Applestein and E. Berman.

The steamer St. Johns is to leave the 7th street wharf at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Sixteen Receive Diplomas.

Sixteen Receive Diplomas. under the auspices of the Young Men's

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS BERLIN REJOICES AT FRIENDLY NOTE

Newspapers Declare Basis for Honorable Settlement Is Found in Rejoinder.

KAISER IS EXPECTED TO SPEAK LAST WORD

Conference Begun to Draw Up Reply. Will Await Arrival of Meyer Gerhard.

BERLIN, June 12, via London, June 13, 12:58 a.m.—The text of the Ameri-can note was published today in the Berelin afternoon newspapers. Definite statements as to the attitude of the German government with respect to at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon from his the note are not yet available, but in circles which, while themselves not officially responsible, are often good

The conciliatory tone of the note a The conciliatory tone of the note apparently has evoked a responsive attitude here. Individuals who in the earlier stages of the negotiations displayed stiff-necked adherence to their own views, which made discussion almost impossible, are now willing to talk of compromises in which the compromise would not be all on one side.

Kaiser to Speak Last Word.

The official viewpoint probably can correctly appraised only after conferences of the imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg; the foreign secretary, Herr Von Jagow, and representatives of the army and admiralty, the naval and general staff. The emperor, it is believed, will speak the final word.

It is understood that these confer-It is understood that these conferences will begin immediately. The answer will certainly not be drafted, and the lines of the German policy probably will not be definitely decided upon, before Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, the special envoy from Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, has arrived and made his report.

report.
Both the Lokal Anzeiger and the Vossische Zeitung hall the second American note as opening the way for further negotiations between Germany and the United States, which both profess to blief the second fess to believe will straighten out the situation. These papers admit that the note contains little that is new, but they rejoice at its friendly tone.

No Difference of Opinion.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "There is no difference of opinion about the desirability of saving lives. The note opens the way for negotiations between Germany and America regarding what Germany can do and what America must do to protect life in the fu

ture, now; it is enough to be satisfied that the Wilson note is so constructed as to admit the possibility of additional negotiations. He himself shows a desire for such negotiations. He suggests that the German government produce further proofs substantiating the duce further proofs substantiating the claims regarding the Lusitania, and declares himself ready to act as an intermediary between Germany and Great Britain regarding mutual con-cessions so far as submarine warfare

concerned.
"True, this offer would have been of "True, this offer would have been of considerable more value if the President had explained that he was willing to make such preparations, whereas he intimated that Germany and Great Britain should initiate the question. "However that may be, the United States will see from further negotiations that Germany has an honorable desire to treat a friendly suggestion in a friendly spirit.

Not an Enemy.

"At all events, the situation created by the publication of the note is such that the hypothesis heralded through out the world that America also was in the ranks of our enemies is not shown to be once more the old case of the wish is father to the thought.

Capt. Persius, the naval expert of the Tageblatt, writes:
"A harmonizing of views is possible, and the Washington government shows a sincere disposition to reach an understanding. That is the keynote of the American note; there is no saher rattling.

saber rattling. Capt. Persius assumes that the German answer will remove the last obstacle in the way of eliminating all differences. As he understands the American note, it by no means takes the view that the German admiralty must order a suspension of submarine warfare before negotiations can proceed. He regrets that the United States "has failed duly to appreciate Germany's previous offer to place restrictions upon the activity of the submarine provided the British abandon their efforts to starve Germany," and he adds that it is certain that no satisfactory solution is possible unless Great Britain makes this concession, as Great Britain "was the first to break the international law." no means takes the view that the Ger

He concludes: "We have firm confidence that the friendly relations between Ger-many and the United States * * * will smooth the way to a complete under-standing and thus give victory to justice

LAUDS PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

South American Chancelleries Consulted by Mr. Wilson.

BUENOS AIRES, June 12 .- Asserting that prior to the dispatch of the latest note to Germany the United States consulted the chancelleries of the South American countries, the Razon in an editorial, says that the action of the United States develops a new phase, because the results which the humanitarianism which President Wil-

son seeks will be obtained. The Nacion in an editorial on the note says: "The American note defends the interests and the lives of all neutrals threatened by the sea warfare, which is the cause of unprecedented catas-rophes such as overtook the Lusi-

Neutrals can only applaud such

things. It resides in the constitution of this country and institutions of this country and institutions of this country and excellent allied to wisdow, theirs was easient allied to wisdow, theirs was easient allied to wisdow, theirs was easient allied to wisdow, their was the excellent and the post of th